Table 3–30. Soil Types and Properties at the Crescent Junction Site

Soil Name	Taxonomy	Depth (inches)	pH	Salinity (mmho/cm)	Permeability (inches per hour)	Available Water (percent)	Textural Class	Clay (percent)	Erodibility Factors[a]
Ravola	Fine-silty, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Torrifluvents	> 60	7.9–9.0	4–16	0.2–6.0	10–18	Silt loam	15–35	K = 0.43 T = 5 Wind = 4
Toddler	Fine-silty, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Torrifluvents	> 60	7.9–9.0	2–8	0.6–2.0	10–18	Silt loam to fine sandy loam	18–35	K = 0.32 T = 5 Wind = 4
Glenton	Coarse-loamy, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Torrifluvents	> 60	7.9–8.4	< 8	2.0–6.0	8–18	Silt loam to fine sandy loam	5–18	K = 0.24 T = 5 Wind = 3
Mack loam	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic typic Haplargids	> 60	7.4–9.0	<2–4	0.2 – 6.0	12 – 19	Silt loam to fine sandy loam	5 – 19	K = 0.32 T = 5 Wind = 4L

[a]Erodibility factors:
K, used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation, is an indicator of the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Values range from 0.02 to 0.69; the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion.
T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of water or wind erosion in tons per acre per year.
Wind erosion factors range from 1 to 8; the lower the value, the more susceptible the soil is to wind erosion.
mmho/cm = millimhos per centimeter.
Source: SCS 1989.